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V.—THE NOMINATIVE OF THE PERFECT PARTICIPLE OF DEPONENT VERBS IN LIVY.

The nominative of the perfect participle of deponent verbs in Livy is followed by a dependent noun construction in about one-fourth of the instances. In addition to these, some transitive participles take an accusative conjointly with the finite verb, e. g. 2, 20, 3 *Valerium . . . ex transverso quidam adortus transfigit*. Of the fifty-nine occurrences of *adortus* twenty are like this, while in nine other passages there is a dependent infinitive, e. g. 44, 12, 8 *eam quoque oppugnare adorti . . . irrita incepto Demetriadem petunt*.

The participles which are used with a case other than the accusative are not put into the absolute construction. The genitive is used with *miseratus* 22, 55, 5; and 31, 30, 11; cf. 33, 48, 2 *ita Africa Hannibal excessit . . . saepius patriae quam suum eventum miseratus*. Twelve of the occurrences of *oblitus* are with the genitive, e. g. 32, 21, 11 *o. societatis . . . reliquit*. The accusative is used 22, 58, 8 *veluti aliquid oblitus*; and a dependent clause 36, 11, 2 *o. quantas simul duas res suscepisset*. Of the deponents regularly taking the ablative, *usus* occurs eleven times, e. g. 7, 28, 6 *consules dictatoris exercitu . . . usi Soram . . . ceperunt*; *functus* and compounds twelve, e. g. 4, 57, 12 *quattuor creati sunt, omnes iam functi eo honore*; 22, 47, 9 *Romani defuncti nequiquam uno proelio . . . integram pugnam ineunt*; 22, 51, 1 *ut tanto perfunctus bello . . . quietem . . . sumeret*. *Potitus* takes the ablative in eleven passages, as in 3, 8, 11 *victor consul, ingenti praeda potitus . . . rediit*; and once the genitive 34, 21, 5 *huius potitus loci consul eos . . . liberos esse . . . iussit*. The participles of *niſor* and its compounds are used somewhat freely: 2, 50, 9 *nisi corporibus*; 26, 9, 7 and 43, 2, 2 *nixae genibus*; 44, 36, 5 *n. pilis*. In 27, 34, 15 *adnisi omnes cum C. Claudio M. Livium consulem fecerunt*, *adnissus* is used without an immediately dependent noun as is *conissus* in most of the ten occurrences, though there is an accompanying ablative 3, 70, 5; 31, 21, 10; and 33, 19, 9 *viribus conixus*, as also with *enissus* 30, 24, 8 *ingenti remigum labore e. Apollinis promunturium tenuit*. The accusative is used 40, 4, 4 *plures e. partus . . . decessit*. *Innixus* is found 4, 19, 4 *hasta*

i.; 6, 1, 4 eodem i. . . stetit; 9, 16, 19 quo i. . . stare; 8, 8, 10 i. humeris; 8, 9, 14 genu i.; 28, 15, 5 scutis i.; and 3, 26, 9 fossam fodiens palae innixus. *Obnixus* was noticed 7, 33, 12; 8, 38, 11; and 34, 46, 10 nec dextris magis gladiisque gerebatur res, quam scutis corporibusque ipsis obnixa urgebant. *Subnixus* occurs 39, 53, 8 inflator redierat s. erga se iudiciis senatus. There is an example of *operatus* 10, 39, 2 hostes o. superstitionibus concilia secreta agunt. Both *confisus* and *diffisus* are used with dependent nouns: 28, 42, 12 c. Carthaginienses consensu Africae, fidesociorum regum, moenibus suis; 39, 51, 4 odium in se cernens, et fidei regum nihil sane confisus; *diffisus* 1, 2, 3 d. rebus; 21, 25, 3 d. moenibus; 40, 49, 3 d. praesidio; and with dependent statement 10, 33, 10 d. resisti posse; 21, 26, 6 d. arceri posse.

The larger part of the nominatives of the participles express motion, owing to the frequency with which *profectus*, *secutus* and the compounds of *gressus* are used in the descriptions of military movements. There is less demand for other participles, and the following divisions indicate in a general way the frequency of different forms of activity.

Delay and Motion.—Livy has *cunctatus* 4, 32, 10; 10, 19, 16; 26, 38, 7; 42, 53, 7; and *moratus* forty-six times. The latter is frequently limited by *dies*, or by a *dum*-clause, occasionally by both, as in 28, 34, 12, paucus moratus dies dum . . . pernumereant. A *cum*-clause is used 42, 55, 5 m. dies cum audiret. *Tantum* occurs in connection with *moratus* 25, 18, 12; 29, 2, 9; 37, 12, 6; 40, 48, 5 t. m. ut . . . sineret. Similar to these is 23, 47, 1 id modo m. ut consulem percunctaretur. *Tantum* . . . *quantum* accompanies 29, 34, 9; and 33, 2, 7 t. Thebis m. q. Attali repens casus coegit. In one passage *moratus* is used transitively 24, 7, 5 m. turbam Dinomenes, tantum intervalli fecit, ut . . . confoderetur.

Profectus (314), and the compounds of *gressus* are the forms occurring most frequently. *Egressus* (57), usually taking the simple ablative, has the preposition *ex* 2, 48, 10; 5, 55, 2; 7, 31, 11; 45, 20, 7; and *ab* 24, 40, 11; 27, 17, 8 ab Tarracone e. . . pergit. The landing place is indicated by the accusative with *in*, e. g. 22, 45, 3 turbam cum vixdum in ripam egressi . . . fugassent. Notice, in an indirect statement, 2, 61, 4 modum dumtaxat in certamine egressum iratae obici plebi. The construction with *degressus* (12), and *digressus* (4) is the same, *a* occurring 23, 9, 3 digressi a colloquio; and *ex* 5, 52, 3 degressus ex arce; and 35,

38, 11 ita digressi ex colloquio legati ad suos, Thoas et Aetoli . . . domum rediere. *Congressus* generally has *cum* with the ablative of the antagonist, as in 8, 36, 8 *cum hoste* c. . . fugavit Samnites, but also has a conjoint accusative 8, 24, 9; 32, 21, 19 c. fudit fugavitque regem. *Praegressus* (15) takes an accusative 21, 35, 8 p. signa; 28, 1, 6 non solum nuntios sed etiam famam adventus sui p.; and 36, 31, 7 p. agmen. *Progressus* (49) is used with *iter* 33, 6, 2; 43, 21, 9; and 44, 2, 5; while *regressus* (25), usually followed by *ad* or *in*, has the terminal accusative 36, 6, 6 Chalcidem r.; 38, 2, 3 Gomphos regressus.

The transitive compounds occur as follows: *Adgressus* (24) takes a direct accusative nine times, as in 6, 8, 10 moenia undique a. oppidum cepit, and conjointly in ten passages, e. g. 6, 2, 14 non castra modo sed urbem etiam a. primo impetu cepit. *Ingressus* (53) has forty-four direct and two conjoint accusatives 36, 28, 3; and 39, 30, 5; and is followed by *in* 9, 7, 10; and 10, 10, 4 i. in urbem. *Praeteregressus* (3) governs the accusative 35, 4, 4; and 45, 33, 8, as does *supergressus* 33, 7, 3 s. tumulos . . . posuerunt castra. *Transgressus* (56) takes the accusative in thirty-one passages, and of the remainder, nineteen have *in*.

Secutus (52) is one of the participles freely used,—thirty-six times with the accusative. It is especially noticeable with the accusative of another participle, as in 23, 1, 9 cedentes secutus cecidit. The compounds occur as follows: *Adsecutus* 4, 14, 6 haec eum vociferantem a. Ahala Servilius obruncat; 9, 38, 3 redeuntes . . . a. agrestes exuerunt praeda; 25, 34, 10 a. pugnantes; 25, 35, 8 a. Numidae. *Consecutus* 31, 24, 15 vulneratos c.; 3, 23, 5 hos . . . se recipientes Romanus consul c. ad unum omnes cecidit. *Exsecutus* 27, 12, 6 imperata e. *Insecutus*, (14), has the accusative six times, e. g. 8, 8, 13, cum velut victos i. novam repente aciem . . . cernebant. *Persecutus* (17) takes a direct accusative excepting 29, 29, 1 paucos in ipso certamine, plerosque fugientes p. . . occiderunt. *Prosecutus* is found 7, 33, 4 adhortationem p.; 5, 28, 4 legatos. . . p. Romam inde sospites restituit; and intransitively 44, 28, 5 ut in tutum p. redirent Tenedum. *Subsecutus* 8, 35, 2 inclinatam rem in preces s. orare dictatorem insistunt. *Consectatus* has a conjoint accusative 38, 23, 5; and 40, 27, 12 fugientes . . . c. ceciderunt. *Inter emensus* occurs 26, 41, 16; and 35, 34, 9; Thraciam e. 38, 17, 16; and altitudinem permensus 25, 23, 12. *Aversatus* 8, 7, 14 filium a. contionem classico advocari iussit. Other verbs of motion are intransitive: *obversatus* 2, 36, 4;

23, 27, 1; and 33, 47, 10; *lapsus* and compounds (27); *palatus* (18) and *vagatus* (7), though the latter at times have adjectival force rather than participial.

Saying.—There is considerable variety in the verbs of saying used, though the occurrences of any one are not especially numerous. *Abominatus* 30, 25, 12; 40, 4, 8 a. mentionem. *Argumentatus* 33, 28, 8 multa . . . a. *Aspernatus* 1, 22, 7; 1, 23, 6; 29, 34, 5; 34, 40, 2 quem Quinctius a. excedere castris iussit; 42, 44, 1 societatem a. Romanis se adiungebant. *Causatus* 5, 15, 6; 36, 10, 12 hiemem instare apud suos c. . . moratus . . . recessit. *Comminati* 44, 9, 7. *Contionati* 4, 9, 7. *Criminatus* 3, 9, 2 patrum superbiam ad plebem c. . . invehebatur. *Detestatus* 40, 8, 11 d. exempla. *Execratus* 10, 28, 18 haec e.; 25, 14, 5 e. seque et cohortem; 39, 51, 12 e. in caput regnumque Prusiae. *Fassus* with compounds (13), usually *professus*, has the acc. 37, 55, 1 errorem f. *Fatus* (7) is also less frequently used than its compounds, *praefatus* (5), e. g. 33, 12, 3; and 34, 27, 6 pauca p., *effatus* (*pass.*) 10, 37, 15; *interfatus* 32, 34, 2; 36, 27, 3; and 36, 28, 4 prope dicentem interfatus Romanum . . . inquit. *Gratulatus* 21, 50, 8; 44, 13, 10. *Gravatus* 9, 3, 9. *Hortatus* and compounds (15) generally *adhortatus* or *cohortatus*, take the accusative in twelve passages. *Locatus* 32, 34, 3. *Iuratus* 32, 22, 7. *Locutus* and compounds *ad-*, and *con-* (19) occur about the same number of times. Haec l. is found 1, 16, 8; 2, 37, 8; 10, 28, 14; pauca l. 23, 24, 3; and 27, 9, 10 locuti magis quam ausi tantum nefas; 26, 36, 9 multa c. *Adlocutus* has a personal object 25, 10, 8 Tarentinos; 27, 10, 6 eos; 35, 31, 3 Thessalos; and conjointly 22, 58, 2 cum socios a. dimisisset. *Mentitus* 24, 5, 12. *Miseratus* 31, 30, 11; and 33, 48, 2. *Orsus* (17) and *exorsus* (3) take the accusative 36, 6, 3 orationem exorsus, though *est* has perhaps fallen out; 2, 38, 2 or. exorsus; 7, 36, 9 orsus laudes. *Percunctatus* (10) has the acc. six times, as in 6, 34, 8 percontatus . . . avertentem causam doloris . . . elicit. *Pollicitus* is used transitively 5, 46, 8 operam pollicitus; and 41, 20, 9 templum . . . pollicitus . . . non perfecit. *Precatus* in twelve passages is found with the accusative, usually *haec* or *deos*, but the thing prayed for in 21, 50, 8 transitum; 39, 10, 5 pacem; and a double accusative 10, 24, 18 Fabius nihil aliud precatus populum Romanum . . . abiit. *Questus* (10) is used a little more freely than *conquestus* (8), the latter with the accusative 10, 23, 6 and 35, 12, 4 iniuriam; 25, 28, 6 inopiam; 29, 3, 1 clades; 39, 3, 2 id, though here *inde* is also read. *Recordatus* 25,

37, 8. *Sciscitatus* 7, 26, 2 s. voluntatem. *Testatus* 25, 10, 8 t. quae praestitisset; 28, 8, 2 t. deos; *obtestatus* 7, 41, 7 o. patres; 32, 22, 6 o. filium. *Vuticinatus* 9, 2, 1; and 35, 33, 7 haec nequiquam velut v. *Vociferatus* 4, 1, 6 pauca in senatu v.; 6, 14, 3; 40, 7, 9.

Mental Action.—*Ratus* (280) is the only participle of this class of frequent occurrence. The compounds of *fisus* (7) generally have the dative, and *oblitus* (14) takes the genitive. The remaining examples are as follows: *admiratus* 3, 26, 9 admiratus rogiansque; 39, 10, 3 a. cum verba tum perturbationem. *Adsensus* 23, 6, 3; 29, 20, 1; 31, 32, 1. *Commentus* 22, 16, 6 ludibrium . . . c. *Indignatus* 30, 37, 8 i. Hannibal dici ea; 31, 31, 12 i. se obsederi. *Ominatus* 29, 35, 1 and 42, 30, 8. (*Perosus* 3, 58, 1 p. scelera.) *Praemeditatus* 38, 3, 8 nihil . . . p.; 40, 23, 6 p. quae in Macedonia ab Roma renuntiarent. *Suspiciatus* 27, 47, 2; and 33, 15, 15 s. id quod erat; 35, 38, 1 seu ipsi per se suspicati, seu indicata re. *Veritus* (20) commonly followed by a clause is used with an accusative 5, 28, 4; 5, 39, 3; 8, 7, 15; 35, 33, 9; 1, 48, 5 nec reverita coetum virorum evocavit virum e curia.

Seeing.—These participles take the accusative excepting 3, 28, 1 contemplatus qui tractus castrorum quaeque forma esset. *Contemplatus* (11) occurs most frequently, e. g. 9, 36, 11 inde c. opulenta Etruriae arva milites emittit. *Conspicatus* is found 2, 20, 1; 2, 20, 8; and 25, 16, 23 c. Lucanum hospitem inter hostes . . . confertos invasit. *Speculatus* 22, 42, 5 s. omnia cum cura renuntiat insidias esse.

Of the remaining participles *usus* (11), *functus* (12), *potitus* (12) regularly take the ablative; and *nisus* (29) occasionally. *Conatus* (16), *epulatus* 33, 28, 2, *natus* (15); *ortus* with *co-* and *ex-* (62), *pactus* (17), excepting 21, 61, 11; and 24, 47, 8 are intransitive. Some others have the acc. of a noun in the smaller part of the occurrences. *Adortus* (59) is used with the acc. twenty-three times, and *passus*, generally followed by acc. and inf., takes a neuter object 28, 19, 12 omnia foeda atque indigna passi; 31, 30, 1 foeda p.; 4, 29, 7; 4, 58, 8; 32, 17, 9 id aegre p., and with a noun 6, 22, 5 rem aegre p. Romani . . . tribunum creavere; 4, 24, 7 censores aegre p. Mamercum . . . tribu moverunt. *Ausus* (38) has the acc. seven times, e. g. 8, 24, 9; and 8, 35, 6 facinus ausus. Other participles in all instances, or with but few exceptions, take the accusative. *Adeptus* (10). *Amolitus* 25, 36, 11. *Imitatus* 3, 52, 3. *Amplexus* and *complexus* have ten direct, counting 24, 16, 10 complexi inter se, and seven conjoint accusa-

tives, e. g. 2, 40, 10 complexus suos dimittit; 22, 47, 3 vir virum amplexus detrahebat equo. *Expertus* (20) has a dependent clause 24, 31, 14 e. quam vana aut levi aura mobile volgus esset; 25, 20, 7 e. qualis sub inscio duce exercitus esset; 37, 18, 5 e. . . . se parem esse; with a conjoint acc. 1, 36, 4 cum ille in augurio rem expertus profecto futuram dixisset. *Frustratus* 2, 13, 6; 27, 42, 11; 27, 44, 9; 31, 38, 10; 41, 2, 4. *Metatus* 36, 10, 11. *Nactus* (29) most frequently with *spem*, has a conjoint acc. 24, 31, 14 militem n. . . . subornant; and 34, 61, 2 Aristonem quendam Tyrium nactus . . . mittit. *Partitus* 9, 12, 9 p. provincias; and 33, 35, 1 p. munia. *Periclitatus* 6, 15, 1. *Populatus* (*p.* 5, *de-* 16, *per-* 44, 27, 3 p. Thraciam) is intransitive 3, 38, 3; and 28, 11, 13. *Sortitus* 36, 36, 1 provinciam s. *Tutatus* 36, 17, 9 neutram t. refugerunt; and 39, 2, 4 paulisper t. se, mox . . . concesserunt.

The number of distinct verbs given—77, or 134 counting compounds—includes *perosus* because of its resemblance to the other participles. A few doubtful examples have been counted, as *aspernatus* 1, 23, 6; and 29, 34, 5, though on the other hand the entire number would be considerably increased by including the accusative of the participle in indirect statements. The number of deponents which like other participles have gone their way into the ablative absolute are comparatively few in number, and the nominative has for the most part maintained itself in spite of the attractiveness of the other construction.

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